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be ultra-conservative. But just as the critical student of the Old Testament is more likely to see the bearing of the results of the excavations upon the interpretation of the Old Testament, so the critical historian must be appealed to for the correct interpretation of the historical movements underlying the different strata brought to light by the excavator. The important historical problem today is to trace the movements of the Mediterranean peoples, of whom the Philistines were a part, in Palestine, and to determine their influence.

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How God Has Spoken: Or, Divine Revelation in Nature, in Man, in Hebrew History, and in Jesus Christ. By JOHN WILSON, M.A., D.D. Edinburgh: Clark; New York: Scribner, 1909. xvi+344 pages. \$2.00.

From his exile home in Switzerland the author pours forth his soul in glowing language regarding "the unfolding process of divine revelation in its successive stages and progressive unity." Forced to abandon regular pastoral work on account of ill health, he has found among the Alps prolonged life and has used his time with profit. His style is easy, flowing, and at times eloquent, and his spirit is religious and enthusiastic. His task is to answer the question: "How far is the character of the God depicted in the Christian revelation commensurate with the grandeur of the material cosmos, as exhibited in the most recent results of science?"

In working out our thesis, we obtain glimpses of a great purpose unfolding from age to age, alike in the molecular constitution of matter; in the origin, growth, and decay of solar systems; in the emergence and maintenance of life; in the nature and history of man, especially in Hebrew history; and in the advent of One who has been declared to be the manifestation in human form of that divine Logos, who was the agent in creation and the basis and prototype of all divine revelation (pp. vii, viii).

The five parts are as follows: "Revelation of God in Nature," "Revelation of God in Man's Nature," "Revelation of God in Hebrew Religion," "Revelation of God by Incarnation," "Revelation of God in the Atonement." The conclusion is that the successive stages of revelation are closely linked together; that the Hebrew revelation, though imperfect, presented a loftier view of the character of God than did any preceding or contemporary religion; and that in Christ we find the culmination of the divine revealing purpose.

The author cherishes the hope that his book "may be found a useful compendium of information, and especially that some earnest souls among

the younger generation may receive helpful inspiration and guidance from its pages." Doubtless many will be profited, but not chiefly "among the younger generation." The problems do not present themselves to the author in the way in which they are felt today. To be sure, he has been at great pains, as he says:

One great difficulty has been to condense the available material into a sufficiently limited compass; and what here appears is scarcely one-third of what has been actually written, whilst the bibliography of works consulted for each chapter would frequently occupy many pages (p. xi).

If so, the works consulted must in considerable measure have been the wrong ones, or else they were not used to the best advantage. For example, the author states that he has kept in view and duly considered such questions as that of the sources of our knowledge of Jesus, "but since this department of the subject assumed too extensive proportions to be incorporated with this work, it has been reserved for separate publication" (p. ix). But the parts of the work that have to do with the historical Jesus betray slight familiarity with the present status of literary and historical criticism. His favorite gospel for proof-texts appears to be the Fourth.

The book manifests no captiousness or dogmatism. One must admire the fervent and truly religious spirit of the author, his love of the natural sciences, and many beautiful thoughts to which he gives expression. In its mechanical features the book is attractive, in spite of several typographical errors.

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